

IN THE CLAIMS

Claims 23-24 and 26 are amended:

1. (Previously Presented) In a mobile communication system, a method of setting a reverse activity bit (RAB), the method comprising:
 - measuring a rise over thermal noise-measured (ROTm) representing a load degree of a reverse link;
 - comparing the ROTm with a setup reference value (ROTm_th);
 - setting the RAB to lower data rate of a terminal, when the ROTm is greater than the ROTm_th;
 - enabling a base station to receive and monitor a variation rate of the ROTm (ROT-v), when the ROTm is less than the ROTm_th;
 - dividing the ROTm into at least two states according to the ROT-v;
 - setting the RAB to lower the data rate according to one of the at least two states; and
 - resetting the RAB, when the state of the ROTm is changed after the RAB is set;
 - calculating a RAB set time, when the state of the ROTm is changed, by using the formula:
$$\text{RAB set time} = \text{RABSetTimeBystate} + \text{RABSetTimeByStateTrans},$$
wherein RABSetTimeBystate is a RAB set time corresponding to the state of the ROTm, and RABSetTimeByStateTrans is a RAB set time corresponding to the transition degree of the state of the ROTm.
2. (Cancelled)
3. (Cancelled)
4. (Cancelled)
5. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, further comprising:
 - updating the RAB set time when the ROTm varies.

6. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, further comprising:
setting the RAB according to a calculated value of the rise over thermal noise (ROTc) value calculated based on the load degree of the reverse link and the RAB set time.
7. (Original) The method of claim 6, further comprising:
setting the RAB to lower the data rate regardless of the ROTc value, when the RAB set time is greater than a first threshold.
8. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7, further comprising:
comparing the ROTc to a threshold ROTc_th for the load degree of the reverse link, when the RAB set time is equal to the first threshold;
setting the RAB to lower the data rate, when the ROTc is greater than the threshold ROTc_th; and
setting the RAB to raise the data rate, when the ROTc is smaller than the threshold ROTc_th.
9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the step of setting the RAB comprises:
setting the RAB to lower transmission data rate of the terminal for a predetermined slot length, when an increment rate of the ROTm calculated according to a variation rate depending on time the ROTm exceeds a previously set upward reference value (ROT_Up); and
maintaining the RAB to raise the transmission data rate, when the increment ratio of ROT-v fails to exceed the upward reference value (ROT_Up).
10. (Original) The method of claim 9, further comprising:
maintaining the RAB to lower the data rate in case of the ROTm exceeding the reference value (ROTm_th) until the ROTm drops below the upward reference value (ROT_Up).

11. (Original) The method of claim 9, further comprising:
generating the RAB to raise the data rate prior to a currently set reverse activity bit, when the measured ROTm fails to exceed the reference value (ROTm_th) and a decrement rate of the variation rate of the ROTm downwardly exceeds a previously set downward reference value (ROT_Down).

12. (Original) The method of claim 9, further comprising:
shortening the predetermined slot length as the ROTm gets lower; and
increasing the predetermined slot length as the ROTm gets closer to the reference value (ROTm_th).

13. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 12, further comprising:
calculating the predetermined slot length based on following equation:
slot length = a/ (ROTm-th - ROTm),
where the ROT_measured is a measured ROT value (ROTm), and 'a' is a proportional constant related to the predetermined slot length.

14. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the mobile communication system is a 1xEV-DO system.

15. (Previously Presented) In a mobile communication system, a base station system having a function of setting reverse activity bit (RAB) to control a load amount in a reverse link, comprising:
a ROTm measurement unit measuring a ROTm indicating a load degree of the reverse link;
a RAB set time calculation unit dividing the ROTm into at least two states of the ROTm to set up a RAB set time separately according to the states of the variation of the ROTm;
a first comparison unit comparing the ROTm to a reference value (ROTm_th); and
a RAB generation unit generating a RAB to lower data rate, when the ROTm is greater than the reference value (ROTm_th) according to a comparison result of the first comparison unit, the RAB generation unit generating the RAB to

lower the data rate for the RAB set time when the RAB set time calculated in the RAB set time calculation unit is greater than a first threshold, and maintaining the RAB to raise the data rate, when the ROTm is smaller than the reference value (ROTm_th).

16. (Original) The base station system of claim 15, wherein the RAB set time calculation unit calculates the RAB set time based on the states of the ROTm and a transition degree of the states of the ROTm.

17. (Previously Presented) The base station system of claim 15, further comprising:

a ROTc calculation unit calculating a calculated value of the rise over thermal noise (ROTc) based on the load degree of the reverse link; and

a second comparison unit comparing the ROTc to a specific threshold (ROTc_th),

wherein the RAB generation unit sets the RAB based on the ROTm and the ROTc.

18. (Previously Presented) The base station system of claim 16, wherein after setting up the RAB set time corresponding to the state of the ROTm and the RAB set time corresponding to the transition degree of the state of the ROTm, the RAB set time calculation unit calculates the RAB set time, when the state of the ROTm is changed, based on following equation:

RAB set time = RABSetTimeBystate + RABSetTimeByStateTrans,

Wherein the RABSetTimeBystate is a set time corresponding to the state of the ROTm, and the RABSetTimeByStateTrans is a set time corresponding to the transition degree of the state of the ROTm.

19. (Original) The base station system of claim 15, wherein the RAB set time is updated when a state transition of the ROTm takes place.

20. (Original) The base station system of claim 17, wherein the RAB generation unit sets the RAB to lower the data rate regardless of the ROTc, when the RAB set time is greater than the first threshold, wherein the RAB generation unit compares the ROTc to ROTc_th as a threshold of the load degree of the reverse link when the RAB set time is equal to the first threshold and then sets the RAB to lower the data rate when the ROTc is greater than the ROTc_th, and wherein the RAB generation unit sets the RAB to raise the data rate when the ROTc is smaller than the ROTc_th.

21. (Original) The base station system of claim 20, wherein the RAB set time is decreased when the RAB is set to lower the data rate when the RAB set time is greater than the first threshold.

22. (Original) The base station system of claim 15, wherein the mobile communication system is a 1xEV-DO system.

23. (Currently Amended) In a mobile communication system, a base station system having a function of setting reverse activity bit (RAB) to control a load amount in a reverse link, comprising:

a ROT measurement unit measuring ROTm as a value of indicating a load degree of the reverse link;

a ROT variation rate calculation unit calculating a variation rate of the ROTm (ROT-v);

a first comparison unit comparing the ROTm measured in the ROT measurement unit to a reference value (ROTm_th) previously set to a level lower than a maximum ROT a base station can receive;

a second comparison unit comparing an increment rate of the variation rate of the ROT ROT-v calculated from the ROT variation rate calculation unit to a previously set upward reference value (ROT_Up); and

a third comparison unit comparing a decrement rate of the variation rate of the ROT ROT-v calculated from the ROT variation rate calculation unit to a previously set downward reference value (ROT_Down).

24. (Currently Amended) The mobile communication system of claim 23, further comprising:

a RAB generation unit generating RAB to lower transmission data rate to terminals in a cell or sector when the ROTm exceeds the reference value (ROTm_th), the RAB generation unit generating the RAB to lower data rate for a predetermined slot length when the ROTm fails to exceed the reference value and the increment rate of the variation rate of the ROT calculated from the ROT variation rate calculation unit exceeds the ROT_Up, the RAB generation unit generating the RAB to raise the data rate when the ROTm fails to exceed the reference value and the increment rate of the variation rate of the ROT ROT-v calculated from the ROT variation rate calculation unit fails to exceed the ROT_Up.

25. (Original) The base station system of claim 24, wherein the RAB lowers the data rate, which is generated when the ROTm exceeds the reference value (ROTm_th), is maintained each slot until the ROTm goes below the reference value (ROTm_th).

26. (Currently Amended) The base station system of claim 24, wherein when the measured ROT fails to exceed the reference value (ROTm_th) and the decrement rate of the variation rate of the ROT ROT-v downwardly exceeds a previously set downward reference value (ROT_Down), the RAB is generated to raise the data rate prior to a currently set RAB.

27. (Original) The base station system of claim 24, wherein the predetermined slot length is set shorter as the ROTm gets lower.

28. (Original) The base station of claim 27, wherein the predetermined slot length is set longer as the ROTm gets closer to the reference value (ROTm_th).

29. (Previously Presented) The base station system of claim 28, wherein the predetermined slot length is calculated based on following equation:

$$\text{slot length} = a / (\text{ROTm-th} - \text{ROTm}),$$

where Slot_Length is the predetermined slot length, the ROT_measured is a measured ROT value (ROTm), and 'a' is a proportional constant related to slot length.

30. (Original) The base station system of claim 24, wherein the mobile communication system is a 1xEV-DO system.